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THE INDEPENDENT PRESS

— ON —

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

The Financial Administration of the Province.

On April 11th, 1890, the *Mail* said editorially:—"The Government can also make out a good case for itself in regard to its administration of the finances. After dealing liberally by the municipalities and exhibiting a creditable enterprise in building railways and erecting public institutions, Mr. Mowat is able to show a comfortable surplus. Instead of having a surplus of five or six millions in the treasury, Quebec has a debt of thirty millions, and, in spite of the direct taxes imposed on commercial corporations and of other revenue-raising devices, a fresh loan is inevitable. It must also be admitted that Mr. Mowat has passed many progressive measures affecting the general interests of the community, AND THAT, ON THE WHOLE, HIS MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN CLEAN AND FREE FROM SCANDAL. These are POWERFUL reasons for GIVING HIM A NEW TERM."

The Ontario Ballot Act.

The *Toronto Telegram*, of March 7, 1890, said: "As it stands, the Ontario Ballot Act is an improvement upon the systems that govern Dominion and Municipal elections. The provision for numbering ballots, it is argued, enables partisan officials to trace the choice of the voter. The Attorney-General guards against this offence by placing deputy-returning officers under obligation to respect the secrecy of the ballot. Oaths do not always bind excited partisans. The men who are bad enough to seek to identify the voter by the number on his ballot paper are qualified to profit by the opportunities which the Dominion and Municipal systems offer for spoiling ballots, and stuffing ballot-boxes. It is out of the fulness of bitter experience that our faith in the superiority of the Ontario system is speaking. The numbered ballot provides a way by which bad votes can be judicially subtracted from the total of a candidate who wins by fraud. When the ballots are not numbered the votes of dead men, of absentees, of repeaters, pass at their face value and cheat the choice of an honest majority out of his rights."

The Government Temperance Record.

The *Good Templar of Canada* (the organ of the Good Templars), of January 15, 1890, said: "Mr. Mowat's government has always shown a desire to meet the wants and desires of Temperance men in passing legislation favorable to Temperance Reform, and on no occasion, that we are aware of, have they ever refused to make any amendments to our laws that were deemed necessary. It therefore becomes our duty to do all in our power to strengthen their hands, and not to

498

be carried away by wordy politicians, who are full of promises at election times. Actions are what we want, and the record of the Mowat government speaks for itself."

The Licensing Power

The *Mail* of January 13, 1890, says: "Mr. MEREDITH's proposition to restore the licensing power to the Municipal Councils does not meet with much favour anywhere. Theoretically, the Councils are best fitted to exercise it, and, as Mr. MEREDITH has shown, Mr. GLADSTONE warmly approves of vesting the newly organised Councils in England with such authority. Experience is better than theory, however, and our experience of liquor control by councils was on the whole unsatisfactory. The ward "heeler" was usually the first choice of a city aldermen, while in the rural districts licenses were bestowed upon anybody who could afford the fee, the chief aims of the councils being to increase the revenue. There were exceptions, of course, to the rule, but, speaking generally, the system worked badly; and most persons felt relieved when the Provincial Government took the power to itself."

The Parliament Buildings.

The *Toronto Telegram*, of April 23rd, 1890, said:—"Hon. C. F. Fraser is fortified against effective attack upon his dealings with the question of erecting new parliament buildings. The Opposition appeals to provincial jealousy of, and agricultural prejudice against Toronto, by attacking an expenditure essential to the safety and the dignity of the province. New parliament buildings were sorely needed. Ontario could not continue to house public documents of immense value and public men of less worth in a dingy brick barn. The Government supported an outlay that is barely sufficient to satisfy the requirements and keep up the dignity of the province. The Minister of Public Works is seeing that the province gets value for every cent it spends. The country is not being cheated, and when the Opposition cannot boldly impute wrong to the Hon. Mr. Fraser it is unfair to declaim against an expenditure that was wholly unavoidable. As to the architect, the Government acted upon its judgment of what was right. Political interest would have dictated the choice of a native Canadian to originate and execute designs for the new Legislative building. The Government put aside every consideration but that of fitness, and did not allow the unpopularity of its course to deter it from doing what was right." And again, on May 19th, 1890, it said:—"Of all the small-sized issues ever imported into Ontario politics the complaint about the Ontario Government's dealings with the Parliament buildings is the smallest. There is absolutely nothing in it. From beginning to end the Government has acted in the best interests of the country. It would have been easy for it to employ a Canadian architect and excuse his mistakes by appeals to a spurious patriotism. The Government could gain no political glory by its action. It served the province in this particular at the expense of party interest, and time will declare praise, not censure, to be the just portion of the men charged with responsibility of the erection of the new legislative block."

The Fort William "Journal" on the Mowat Government.

"Regarding the present Administration, it must be admitted that it is more than a political success. Hon. Oliver Mowat has been Premier for eighteen years, during which he has had the continuous confidence of the Legislature and the people. This is a record for which we cannot find a parallel in the history of the whole world. If any of our readers will furnish one we will be pleased to publish it. On several important questions regarding the welfare of the Province Mr. Mowat has come into conflict with the Federal Government, and

on each occasion has been successful. Among these may be mentioned the Northern and Western Boundaries, the Streams Bill, the Escheats Question, etc. This, with his valuable legislative enactments and superior administrative abilities, undoubtedly ranks Mr. Mowat as a statesman of the first order. In his Cabinet the Premier has had some able assistants, and the business of the different departments has not been allowed to suffer. Messrs. Mowat and Ross are excellent speakers, able debaters and enthusiastic workers. They take an active interest in the advancement of moral, social, temperance and religious work. They are gentlemen of high Christian character, and of the type in whose hands we are pleased to see the direction of our Municipal, Provincial or Dominion affairs."

The Government Commission as to the Eastern Ontario Schools.

Referring to the Commission appointed by the Ontario Government to enquire into the French Public Schools of this Province, the *Mail* of 28th August, 1889, said: "On the whole the Commissioners appear to have done their work thoroughly and conscientiously."

Referring to "French-English Schools," the *Mail* of October 22nd, 1889, said: "The 'Instructions to teachers and trustees of French-English Schools' just issued by the Minister of Education are designed to carry into effect the recommendations made in the report of the Government Commissioners who recently visited the French districts." * * * * "These instructions if properly carried out, ought to do much to remedy the unsatisfactory state of affairs which has been found to exist in the French Schools of the Province."

The Canadian Baptist said: "This evidently impartial report, while it does not perhaps add largely to the information already possessed by those who have followed up the discussion in the Legislature and in the press, will be of great service as giving, in concise form, a reliable basis for inference and section. Most unprejudiced persons will, we think, agree that the recommendations of the commission are eminently judicious. They include about all the action that seems necessary and desirable."

The Canadian Presbyterian said: "As was to be expected from men of their character and standing, they did their work with diligence, thoroughness and impartiality. Their report has just been issued and it is strictly correct to say that it is untinged by political coloring. The report is valuable because it presents a clear and unbiassed statement of the actual state of affairs in these schools dominated, as they largely are, by French Roman Catholic influences; it will also, doubtless, lead to the adoption of the corrections necessary to preserve the integrity and usefulness of the Public School system in Ontario."

The Presbyterian Review said: "With the report we are much pleased. It is full, carefully prepared and clear. The Commissioners have done their work well, and we are happy to agree to the recommendations they make."

The Christian Guardian said: "As far as we can judge, the Commissioners have done their work with great thoroughness and fairness."

The Toronto Mail said: "On the whole the Commissioners appear to have done their work thoroughly and conscientiously."

The Ottawa Citizen (Tory) said, "It was hinted in some quarters that the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Department of Education to investigate the condition of the Public Schools of the Province in counties where the French-Canadian population is numerous would prove a white-washing one, and that the object aimed at would not be attained; but a careful examination of the report, briefly summarized in yesterday's *Citizen*, shows that the Commissioners performed the duty assigned to them in a most careful and thorough manner."

500

A British Columbia Opinion.

The Vancouver, B.C., *World*, an independent journal, says:—"Hon. Oliver Mowat has been in power uninterruptedly for eighteen years. A determined effort now, as on previous occasions, will undoubtedly be made to dethrone him and his Ministry, some of whom are amongst the ablest men in the Dominion. The Opposition in the Ontario House is not strong either in brain power or administrative ability. For many years Mr. Meredith has led a forlorn hope. Himself a popular gentleman, of fair abilities, his following in capacity are hardly equal to the ordinary County Councils of the Keystone Province."

A Winnipeg Opinion.

The Winnipeg *Free Press*, also an independent journal, says:—"The real object of their (the Opposition) crusade is to get hold of the revenue and resources of Ontario on the strength of Protestant prejudices. They think there is a chance of riding into power on the Protestant Horse, and they have taken the risk of a fall for the chance of success. Should they fortunately succeed, what a glorious old time they will have dispensing among themselves the spoils of the richest, and heretofore best-governed Province in the Dominion! It would not be long after they got there before Ontario would lose her proud distinction of being the only country in the world that has no public debt, whose resources are untouched and whose Government is the most honest and economical that was ever known. If ever common sense was needed by a people it is needed by the people of Ontario in the crisis created by designing and wholly unprincipled demagogues. But, if the Liberal party will only stand true to themselves they can prevent a change of Government in Ontario, which under the circumstances stated, will be nothing short of a national calamity."

A Quebec Opinion.

The Montreal *Gazette*, the ablest Conservative journal in Canada, says:—"Quebec pays out nearly one-third of its revenue in interest; Ontario has no charge under this head. The tremendous advantage this gives to the sister Province, however, is increased by the higher expenditure of Quebec in other items in the general statement. When it is remembered that in Ontario there are one-third more people than in Quebec, and that naturally the cost there should be greater, these figures are all the more significant. It costs Quebec more for legislation, and nearly as much for civil government, as it does Ontario. The charges for the administration of justice in the two Provinces are not in proportion to the population. Quebec manages to spend much more on agriculture than Ontario, without apparently getting so much benefit from it. For education the expenditure in the two Provinces are fairly proportionate, but in all the other items, except public institutions, which Ontario has on a better scale than any community almost in America, the charges are heavy beyond reason in Quebec, and show a constant tendency to increase. Then while Ontario draws on her accumulated funds for capital expenditure at a moderate rate, Quebec has to depend upon loans to meet an outlay on this account."

The Natural Conclusion.

Among thoughtful electors Ontario is admitted to be one of the best-governed Provinces in the Confederation. The Provincial Ministers are men of national reputation. They are spoken of all over Canada as among the greatest of her sons and the best and purest of her administrators. The men whose abilities entitle them to this national pre-eminence, and who have lifted Ontario to her proud place among the Provinces, ought not and will not appeal in vain for a renewal of the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and will not be overthrown by a set of cries which endanger the peace of the community and imperil the true interests of all classes of the population.

A CONDENSED RECORD OF *THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT*

—: SHOWING :—

Eighteen years of Good Government.
Eighteen years of Wise Economy.
Eighteen years of Beneficent Legislation.

Such continuous confidence (viz., eighteen years of Government) was never before extended to any Premier or Cabinet, in either the Mother Land or any of the Colonies. The largest record in the annals of British Parliamentary Government (the first Pitt Ministry which remained in power for seventeen and a half years) has been distanced by a Canadian Statesman—Oliver Mowat.

How has the Mowat Government dealt with its Finances?

It has distributed \$3,447,525 to the municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund. It has invested \$1,084,705 in drainage debentures.

It has returned to the people no less a sum than \$27,429,370 during eighteen years for education, agriculture and arts, hospitals and charities, asylums, administration of justice and colonization roads.

In addition to this liberal expenditure it has a surplus of \$6,427,252.

What has the Mowat Government done for the Municipalities?

It has produced a Municipal Law which, in the opinion of the late Chief Justice Harrison, "forms the most complete and perfect code of the kind that he knew of in any country of the world." This law includes:—

Assessment reforms.

Exemption reforms.

Control of city police by commissioners.

Improvement of the law regarding watercourses, line fences, bridges and public highways.

Improvement of the debenture laws.

Improvement and extension of the drainage laws.

The local improvement plan for street improvements.

Extension of the municipal franchise.

The establishment of industrial farms and houses of refuge.

Licensing transient traders.

Facilitating the purchase and abolition of toll roads by municipalities.

It has distributed \$3,447,525 to municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund. It has invested \$1,084,705 in drainage debentures.

What has the Mowat Government done for the Administration of Justice?

It has instituted radical law reforms and materially simplified the law practice.

It has given us the Judicature Act.

It has given us the Division Court Act.

It has given us two revisions of the Statutes.

What has the Mowat Government done for Education ?

It has expended \$9,448,823 during eighteen years on education.

In conformity to the advice of the late Dr. Ryerson (then Chief Superintendent of Education) it put the Department of Education under the direct and responsible control of a Minister of the Crown.

It effected a useful and important consolidation of the Provincial school laws.

It has improved the school system on sixteen distinct lines, making it the most complete and effective of any similar system in the world.

It has done much to further Higher Education in the Colleges and University.

It has expended a large sum for the establishment and equipment of a School of Practical Science.

It has established County Model Schools, Training Institutes, Art Schools, Teachers' Associations and Mechanics' Institutes.

It has dealt satisfactorily with the French and German Schools, Separate Schools, and with Text Books.

What has the Mowat Government done for Temperance ?

It has satisfactorily regulated the liquor traffic.

It has given us the Crooks Act which has reduced the number of licenses from 6,185 in 1874-5 to 2,485 in 1888-9.

It has increased the total revenue (Municipal and Provincial) from licenses to \$422,809 in 1888-9.

It has met the growth of temperance sentiment by more stringent legislation.

It has conferred the powers of a local option law in all cases of new applications under the amendments of 1890. This Act also

Prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor on vessels navigating the lakes and rivers of the Province ;

Increases the age of " minors " from " sixteen " to " eighteen," thus subjecting to a penalty those who sell liquor to persons UNDER EIGHTEEN years of age ;

Provides a penalty when liquor is supplied to any person under twenty-one years, in respect to whom notice in writing has been given, prohibiting such licensed victualler to sell or supply liquor to the party in question ;

And gives greater authority to search unlicensed premises and "divvy" to seize liquor and arrest persons found on said premises.

What has the Mowat Government done on the line of Public Works and Buildings ?

It has expended \$4,400,000 on Public Works since 1872.

It is now superintending the erection of new and commodious Parliament Buildings.

It has expended nearly \$2,500,000 on the erection and improvement of Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic.

It has expended nearly \$500,000 on the erection and improvement of Institutes for the Blind and Deaf.

It has expended over \$750,000 Educational Buildings.

What has the Mowat Government done to Maintain Provincial Rights ?

It has established the legislative rights of the Province, after a series of appeals from the decisions of the Dominion Government to the Privy Council, in the following test cases :

The Insurance Case.
The Escheats Case.
The Rivers and Streams Case.

The Liquor License Case.
The Boundary Award.
The Indian Titles Case.

What has the Mowat Government done for the Farmers?

It has established and successfully carried on an Agricultural College.
It has facilitated the holding of Farmers' Institutes.
It collects accurate agricultural statistics.
It has given liberal grants to electoral district, township agricultural and horticultural societies, totalling \$1,118,421 since 1871.
It has given liberal grants to
The Fruit Growers' Association. | The Entomological Society.
The Dairymen's Association. | The Poultry Association.
The Creameries Association. | The Beekeepers' Association.
It has authorized township municipalities, under certain conditions, to borrow money from the Provincial Government and loan it to farmers to enable them to tile drain their land.
It has instituted a forest propaganda.
It has added the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture to the Cabinet.
It has granted \$2,114,578 under the head of "Agriculture and Arts" during the past 18 years.

What has the Mowat Government done for the Laboring Classes?

It passed the Mechanics' Lien Act.
It passed the Employers' Liability Act.
It passed the Factory Act.
It passed the Railway Accidents Act.
It passed the Act for the Relief of Co-operative Associations.
It passed the Creditor's Relief Act (which applies to wage-earners).
It passed the Franchise and Representation Act of 1885.
It collects valuable industrial statistics.

What has the Mowat Government done as to the Representation of the People?

It has established *Manhood Suffrage* for the Legislative Assembly.
It has provided the system of voting by ballot.
It has passed "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, 1889."
It has perfected the law relating to election trials.
It has readjusted and equalized the representation throughout the Province with equity and fairness.

What has the Mowat Government done for Colonization Railways?

The "Railway Fund" was increased in 1872 from \$1,500,000 to \$1,900,000, and a "Railway Subsidy Fund" was created by setting apart the sum of \$100,000 a year for 20 years.

Special appropriation to particular colonization railways were made by Acts passed in 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1881.

In the sessions of 1889 and 1890, aid was voted to certain colonization railways in the district of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound, and Nipissing. \$828,000 was thus voted during the last two sessions.

Over seven and a-half millions of dollars have been given back to the people out of surplus revenues by grants to railways.

Their liberality in this respect has secured the building or projected building of 3,000 miles of railway in Ontario.

50 3

What has the Mowat Government done for the Insane, the Blind, the Deaf, and the Idiotic?

It has expended \$10,481,990 upon hospitals, charities, and asylums.
It has four large asylums for the insane, and an asylum for the idiotic with patients, accommodating in all 3,167 patients.
It has institutes for the deaf and dumb, and blind.
It grants aid to 66 charitable institutions.

What has the Mowat Government done for the New Districts?

It has opened up for location as Free Grants 126 Townships.
It has aided railroads opening up the back country.
It has built 8,350 miles of Colonization Roads.
It has repaired 6,670 miles of Roads.
It has built 53,768 feet of Bridges.
It has spent on Roads and Bridges two millions of dollars.
It has aided Poor Schools in the back country.
It has aided Agricultural Societies in the back country.
It has spent on Locks, Bridges and other Public Works nearly one million of dollars.
It has located twenty-two thousand of people in the back country on Free Grants and has by its wise and liberal policy settled up thousands of miles of territory with a thriving population.

What has the Mowat Government done with the Crown Domain?

The total area of the Province is 126 millions of acres.
Of this 36 millions of acres are surveyed—
Leaving 90 millions of acres unsurveyed.
The area sold and disposed of is 21 millions of acres.
Leaving yet in the hands of the Crown 105 millions of acres.
Mr. Mowat's Government has surveyed 242 Townships.
It has opened up for settlement as Free Grants 126 Townships.
It has located 22,000 persons equal to a population of 100,000 in Free Grant Townships.
It has sold one and a half millions of acres of Crown Lands for \$1,700,000.
It has sold 3,276 miles of Timber Licenses for \$2,460,081. Bonus, say \$751 per mile or \$1.17 per acre, just for the right to cut and still retains the land and dues \$1.00 per 1,000 feet.

It has collected for sales of Crown Lands.....	\$3,087,310 87
It has collected for Bonuses, Dues, etc.....	10,828,347 80
Total collections	\$13,915,658 17

What has the Mowat Government done for the general interests of the people of Ontario?

It has passed an important measure for the prevention of accidents and loss of life by fire in hotels and other public buildings.
It has established a Provincial Board of Health, which has done much to protect the public from the ravages of infectious diseases.
By the decision of the Privy Council in the Boundary Award over 100,000 square miles of territory was added to Ontario's area.
It has administered the affairs of the Province in the interests of the whole people and on a basis of equal rights.

504

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

1890.

From Mr. Mowat's Speech at Embro, December, 1889.

Origin and Existence of Separate Schools.—I should greatly prefer, and I have always in the common interest preferred, that the children of Roman Catholics and Protestants should be educated together in our Public Schools, as well as in our High Schools and Colleges. But in spite of all who took that view, Roman Catholics have had Separate Schools in this Province for nearly half a century. The first Act for their establishment was passed as far back as 1841. In 1844 Rev. Dr. Ryerson became Chief Superintendent of Education, and he filled that office with acknowledged ability from 1844 to 1876. Dr. Ryerson was one of those who did not like Separate Schools. He thought them needless, as he himself said, and at the same time injurious to their supporters; and in the common interest he preferred mixed schools, so conducted as not to disturb the consciences of parents or children, Protestant or Roman Catholic. But he found difficulties which he thought insuperable, in consequence both of the doctrine of the Church of Rome with respect to schools, and the anxiety of the Protestants of Quebec to retain the Protestant Separate or Dissident schools in that section of Canada. Dr. Ryerson thus explained the first difficulty, in one of his writings before Confederation: "Separate School education is now a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church, as much as the immaculate conception is. In 1850 the Roman Catholic College of Thurles in Ireland, passed a statute condemnatory of mixed education; the Roman Catholic Provincial Colleges of Baltimore and Quebec have since done the same. These statutes have been ratified by the Pope. This is therefore the dogma of the Church, however much it may fall into disuse in some places, as Sir Thomas N. Redington says it does in some places in Ireland. But as a dogma no member of the Roman Catholic Church, however liberal, and however he may disregard it in the education of his own children, can possibly oppose it. *It is therefore preposterous to think of legislating Separate Schools out of existence.* The Roman Catholic will as hitherto vote against the repeal of the Separate School provisions of the law." In another of his writings before Confederation, Dr. Ryerson made the following statement

505

on the same subject: "The Roman Catholics make it part of their religious duty to combine religion with secular education. This cannot be done in the present Common Schools of Upper Canada; and the consequence obviously is that those people must abandon their religious convictions, or have schools of their own, or get no education at all. The first, abandon their convictions, they will not do. The last, leave them uneducated, an intelligent public ought not to admit. So that there is nothing for it but to permit, in a kindly and liberal spirit, the only system by which they can be educated agreeably to their own consciences, and without perpetual misunderstandings with the rest of the people. The system is manifestly to let them educate themselves in their own way." Dr. Ryerson held strongly the view that it was better that Roman Catholics should be educated, even though the education should be in close connection with the teaching of Roman Catholic dogmas, than that they should not be educated at all.

From Mr. Mowat's Speech in the Legislature, March 25th, 1890.

The Ballot for Separate Schools.—"My own idea is that the ballot would not make a particle of difference to the Roman Catholic clergy in school matters; and it is for the Roman Catholic laity themselves to say when the time has come for the adoption of the ballot system as regards their schools. For years there has been no petition for the ballot for Separate schools; no resolution has been passed anywhere in support of the ballot for Separate Schools; there are newspapers supported by the Roman Catholic laity, and none of these has hitherto asked for the ballot so far as I have seen. We have entirely failed to find any evidence that the Roman Catholic laity or any considerable number of them are yet prepared for the ballot in their school elections. So far as there is any evidence either way, it goes strongly to prove the contrary."

From Mr. Mowat's Speech at Woodstock, December 2nd, 1889.

The Alleged "Subserviency to Rome."—Our assailants delight in general statements quite false, and usually unaccompanied with even the pretence of proof. In this way their tactics are to declare, however falsely, and to keep on declaring, that, Protestants as we are, we have sold ourselves to Rome; that we procure the passing of just such laws as Rome through its Bishops or clergy, dictates or permits; that we make just such appointments as the Roman Hierarchy choose to demand; that we have entered into a conspiracy with that church to "destroy our Public Schools"; and that we give to those who hold the Romish faith other unjust advantages, to the prejudice of the Protestant faith. * * I need not tell the Protestants of Oxford that all this vituperation of our oppo-

ents to catch Protestant votes, is falsehood and folly. There has been no selling, and no buying; no dictating; no demanding; no subserviency; no unjust or unjustifiable legislation; no conspiracy; no price agreed on for the Roman Catholic vote; no agreement of any kind for the Roman Catholic or any other vote. I HAVE DENIED EMPHATICALLY THE CHARGES AGAINST US OF SUBSERVIENCY, CONSPIRACY AND LIKE CRIMES IN THE INTEREST OF THE CHURCH OF ROME, and you will mark this difference between the assertions of our adversaries and my denial. They cannot pretend to know the things which they assert; I KNOW THAT THE FACTS ARE AS I STATE THEM TO YOU. * * AS TO DICTATION BY ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS, IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY ATTEMPT OR A CLAIM TO DICTATE, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN RESENTED BY US. BUT THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING OF THE KIND TO RESENT. IF I HAD HAD IN LEGISLATION OR ADMINISTRATION TO YIELD TO DICTATES AND DEMANDS AS THE PRICE OF WHATEVER ROMAN CATHOLIC OR OTHER SUPPORT THE LIBERAL PARTY RECEIVED, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE COME TO AN END LONG SINCE. IT WOULD HAVE COME TO AN END, BECAUSE I WOULD NOT HOLD OFFICE ON ANY SUCH TERMS. * * As for the offices given to Roman Catholics, it is not true that an excessive share has gone to Roman Catholics, or that the offices they have got have been given to them on the dictation or demand of their Bishops or clergy. On the contrary, the aggregate value of the offices to which Roman Catholics have been appointed is less, not more, than the proportion which Roman Catholics bear to the whole population of the Province. * * * Then as to the supposed influence of the bishops and clergy in the appointments made, this is the bugbear of our opponents' present tactics; but the fact is, that the Roman Catholics appointed are invariably selected by ourselves or by the local member, just as the Protestants appointed are selected by ourselves or by the local member, and adopted by us. Roman Catholic appointees are no more the choice of their bishops or clergy than Protestant appointees are the choice of theirs. I doubt if one appointee in ten, or perhaps one in twenty, of either class has had a recommendation or certificate of bishop, clergyman or minister, Roman Catholic or Protestant. We sometimes receive such recommendations, and far more of them from Protestant clergymen than from Roman Catholic. We are glad to receive them from either, especially when the applicant is not known to us personally. The recommendation or certificate of the clergyman, Protestant or

507

Roman Catholic, assures us of the moral character of the applicant, and that his appointment would, so far as his pastor has the means of judging, be a fitting one; and assures us of whatever else the clergyman may happen to state.

From Mr. Mowat's Speech at Embro, December, 1889.

Ontario Protestantism not in Danger.—The Ontario Opposition are just now affecting to be alarmed about danger to Protestantism; but not, as in former days, from a Legislature in which Roman Catholic constituencies nearly equalled in number Protestant constituencies, and in which the Upper Canada Protestant majority was often overcome by combinations with French Canadians. The pretended alarm of our political opponents now is from a Protestant Legislature, in which out of 90 members the Roman Catholics have never had more than eight or nine, including in this number Conservatives and Reformers; a Protestant Legislature of a Province so Protestant that we Protestants are five times as numerous as the Roman Catholics; and possess more than five times the wealth; more than five times the number of merchants, manufacturers and other employers of labor; more than five times the number of school teachers and college professors; more than five times the number of students and pupils attending the schools and colleges; and more than five times the number of clergymen and other religious instructors; and Protestants occupy in still larger proportion other positions of influence, such as wardens, reeves, mayors, municipal councillors, Provincial and Dominion officers, judges, magistrates, architects, doctors, lawyers, surveyors, and so on. It was not legislation from constituencies so constituted, or from a Legislature so constituted, that Mr. Brown, as a strong Protestant, feared, or had reason to fear, further encroachments. His grievance as a Protestant and an Upper Canadian was, of legislation by a Legislature elected by constituencies so constituted that Protestant electors had not a representation therein proportionate even to their numbers; not to speak of their greater proportionate wealth or of other considerations; his complaint, was, of legislation for Upper Canada forced on it in such a Legislature by Lower Canada votes, notwithstanding vigorous resistance by a Protestant majority from Upper Canada. Whether an Ontario Government were Conservative or Reform, a pretence of serious danger under our present Constitution would, in Mr. Brown's eyes, strong Protestant though he was, be ridiculous and contrary to common sense; and I venture to say that, when the present excitement passes away, all intelligent Protestants, without distinction of party, will feel this, if they are not perceiving it already.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS.

28

THE MACDONALD - MCCARTHY - MEREDITH PLOT TO DEFEAT MOWAT.

TO THE ELECTORS.— If there are any Reformers who still doubt that Dalton McCarthy and Meredith are simply obeying Sir John Macdonald's commands in trying to defeat Mowat by means of the Equal Rights movement, I would like to give them the recent words of a Conservative just fresh from the counsels of the Ottawa Chieftain, and who is quite familiar with his political plans and purposes. He said:—

"The whole thing is perfectly understood between Sir John, McCarthy and Meredith, and McCarthy never makes a move in the campaign without consulting Sir John."

This is the plot plain and palpable.

And do not the developements of the campaign prove it ?

Except in Toronto (where Conservatives consider themselves strong enough to do without Equal Righters) McCarthy and his Conservative allies are supporting Equal Rights candidates only against Reformers.

The plan has a double purpose, namely, to defeat Mowat and save Sir John, for if the fires of sectarian hate are fanned successfully against Mowat now, it is hoped that they may die out of all but Reform hearts before Sir John seeks re-election two years hence.

Reformers everywhere should unmask, expose and repudiate the plotters.

Let them close up their ranks, stand to their guns, and on June 5th bear forward to victory once again the flag of their invincible leader